THE DAILY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY

Penniman, Reed & Co.,

No. 88 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

TERMS:

FOR ONE YEAR, BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.....$6.00

FOR ONE YEAR, SERVED BY CARRIERS.....12.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXX.—NO. 172. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, JULY 23, 1866. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

TWO EDITIONS ISSUED.

ON WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

The edition is forwarded which will reach the subscribers soonest on the mail rub.

TERMS:

SINGLE COPIES, PER YEAR.....$1 50

CLUBS OF FIVE.....1 25

CLUBS OF TEN AND UPWARDS.....1 15

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY, JULY 23, 1866.

THE VETO.

So far as the President rests his Veto of the last Freedmen's Bureau Bill on professed unwillingness to subordinate the Civil to the Military Power, we confess to sympatiy with his objection. The present and the preceding Administration made many uses of Military Power that we could discover no reasons for justifying. As an example, take President JOHNSON'S attempt to reconstruct the revolted States—convoking Coastitutional Conventions—dictating Constitutional Amendments—levying taxes—and what not—at the point of the bayonet—and totally failing to asemble the law-making authority of the nation—giving his single will, as commander of the army, the force of statutes. Even up to this hour the President has failed to issue his Proclamation restoring the writ of *habeas corpus* in the rebel States. This shows that subordinating the Civil to the Military Power is not what distresses him; but only having the Military Power used to accomplish purposes he does not want accomplished at all.

This same insincerity pervades all the other points of the Veto Message. How cool in the President to talk of his enforcement of the Civil Rights Bill, thereby rendering the Freedmen's Bill unnecessary, when his failure to enforce that law is so notorious and shameful that General GRANT has felt constrained to issue an order for the military arrest and detention of criminals until such time as justice shall be properly dispensed by the civil tribunals. The General understands the case. He knows the President is not giving effect to the Civil Rights Bill and does not mean to. He knows, moreover, that if the President had the best intentions respecting the enforcement of that Bill, the condition of Southern society—the determination of a very large proportion of the people that justice shall not be done to loyal folk, whether white or black—renders the execution of the Civil Rights Bill simply impossible.

But, it ought not to be forgotten that Military Law has two aspects. It is not always necessarily harsh and incisive. It is not unfrequently serves as an angel of mercy. Recall Governor Orr's recent letter to General Howard upon the beneficent results of Military Law in South Carolina. He states that the dispensation of food under military authority is absolutely unnecessary to keep thousands of the inhabitants from great suffering, if not actual starvation. It is easy to talk nonsense, or worse, as the New York *Post* does when it says:

"If men are to be fed by the government because they are starving, or to be clothed by it because they are in rags, or to be coddled and specially protected by it because they are ignorant, then the government simply offers a premium to idleness, ignorance and unthrift. It says to the ignorant remain ignorant, to the lazy remain lazy, to the improvident do not fear want, a paternal government will feed and clothe you at the expense of the industrious and thrifty. The American doctrine is that if a man cannot take care of himself—the laws being just and equal—it is because he does not use the faculties God has given to all men, and it is therefore right that he should suffer."

These principles strike at the root of all charity, public and private; and tend to make selfishness and heartlessness supreme. It is doubtless true that indiscriminate charity is mischievous. But to make this fact an excuse for refusing to lessen the horrors of war, by temporary supplies, until a crop can be secured, is a procedure that will not meet with general acceptance among the American people. Even Governor Orr, who doubtless has serious objections to other aspects of military law in his own State, has no complaint to make against this aspect of it.

THE changes wrought in the condition of empires by mechanical inventions have rarely, if ever, been more conspicuously illustrated than in the case of the Prussian needle-gun. By means of it Prussia has suddenly risen from a second class power almost to realize the dream of accomplishing the solidiarity of Germany under her sceptre. But for French intervention this result would certainly be produced. Even France, notwithstanding all its real power and military renoun, is alarmed; for Germany, so consolidated as to be in fact one people and government, would be an overmatch for it in every particular, and compel it to abate the arrogant dictatorship it exercises over all its neighbors.

—In the 11th Congressional district it is understood Mr. Philip Johnson, Democrat, does not seek a renomination. Mr. Henry S. Mott, formerly Canal Commissioner and State Senator, seems to be gaining on his competitors, and, as he has locality in his favor, is likely to succeed. Whoever the Democrats nominate will, as a matter of course, be elected.

IN the Wayne Senatorial district, Mr. H. B. Beardslee, Democrat, is not seeking a renomination. Monroe and Carbon counties each claim the candidate. The chances now incline towards the former. There is a quiet but earnest contest for the nomination.

A DISPATCH received from the Governor of Kansas announces that Major E. G. Ross, editor of the Lawrence *Tribune*, has been appointed United States Senator for that State, in place of the late JAMES H. LANE.

COL. TAYLOR, the Republican candidate for State Senator in the Beaver and Washington districts, was formerly of the 101st Pennsylvania Volunteers.

HIESHA PENDLETON has been confirmed by the Senate Naval Officer for Norfolk and Portsmouth, *vice* J. W. GODDIN resigned.

JONATHAN MYERS, late sheriff, has been nominated by the Democracy of Armstrong county for the Assembly.

—Among the recent changes on the Pennsylvania Central road is that of Col. R. E. Ricker, who takes the place of John P. Laird, Esq., as superintendent of motive power and machinery, with headquarters at Altoona.

Edward H. Williams, Esq., the efficient General Superintendent retains his position as such. During his absence or sickness Col. Ricker will assume the duties of that post.

—The latest tax imposed by Maximilian in Mexico on real estate is very exorbitant, being seventeen per cent. of the proceeds. The local regulations require all houses in Puebla to be lighted until ten p. m., and hold boarding-house keepers responsible that there are no suspicious characters among their guests.

—The Huntingdon (Pa.) *Globe* of the 11th says: "To-day, sixteen years ago, the first train passed westward over the Pennsylvania Railroad through this place." "What wondrous changes since sixteen years ago!" Now about forty-five trains, freight and passenger, pass here daily.

CITY ITEMS.

Left on Sale.

A splendid Rosewood Piano, of a celebrated make, full seven-octave, and handsomely finished, price very low, at Gardiner's great Boot and Shoe House, No. 60 Fifth street.

Flavoring Extracts.

A very large assortment of the finest Flavoring Extracts, in bottles from two ounces to sixteen, the very best article in the market—and sold for the lowest cash price—at FLEMING'S DRUG STORE, No. 84 Market street. Remember the place—for a fine quality of Flavoring Extracts is hard to get.

Iodine with Lime.

That valuable expeller of humors, and purifier of bad blood, *iodine* combined with *lime*, which produces healthy bones, and these the agents further combined with sarsaparilla, form a medicine that cannot fail to be of great service in all humors and all diseased conditions of the system.

The "Sarsaparilla with Iodide of Lime" is advertised in our columns to-day.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters—A Hundred Curatives in One.

Not the least striking merit of Hostetter's Celebrated Bitters is the wide scope of their operation as a preventative and remedial preparation. As a *protective medicine* they ward off all the diseases—and their name is legion—that originate in unwholesome air, impure water, exhausting heat, or other local and climatic causes. This alone would be sufficient to secure for any corrective and alterative medicine a world-wide and undying celebrity. But Hostetter's Great Specific has a hundred other claims to the confidence and high consideration of the public. In Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Chills and Fever, Bilious Remittent Fevers, Cholera Morbus, Cramps, Colic, Constipation, General Debility, Premature Decay, Female Irregularities, Constitutional Weakness, Sea Sickness, Diarrhea, Dysentary, Flatulency, Vertigo, Fainting Fits, Hysterics, and all complaints proceeding from imperfect Digestion, and a disordered condition of the liver and bowels, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are the most powerful, speedy, harmless and agracable of all remedies advertised by the press or administered in family practice.

Hostetter's Bitters

are sold wholesale and retail at very low rates at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond and Market, near Fourth street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Reprimand to Gen. Rousseau by Speaker Colfax—Action in the U. S. Treasury—Red River Cotton Price Manipulations—Alleged Shooting of a Negro in a Church at Columbia, S. C., to be Inquired Into.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The reprimand which Speaker Colfax administered to Gen. Rousseau, to-day, in accordance with an order of the House, for his assault upon Grinnell, was of a character and so brief that while it was evidently satisfactory to those who had voted to punish the aggressor, reflected much credit on the people and the House and the Speaker, and called forth high commendation from all parts of the House. Gen. Rousseau's manner at the bar was quiet and calm in full view of the members and spectators while the speaker was executing the order, and when that was done he made a respectful bow to the presiding officer and retired.

The following is a statement of the cash on hand in the United States Treasury on the 21st: Currency, in the Treasury, $5,478,000; National Bank notes, $4,164; Fractional Currency, $4,800,-000; Gold, $32,137,899; Silver, $2,368; cents, $488; in deposit in National Bank, subsequent issue, $1,000; notes, $86,232,425; total cash in vault; $97,676,-580.

The third and fourth instalments of Red river cotton prize money are now ready for distribution.

Gen. Howard has sent officers to South Carolina to investigate an alleged case of shooting a colored man in a church at Columbia. The victim, finding the colored gallery full, ventured into the white side, and was instantly killed.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Heavy Weather at Sea—$3,000,000 of Treasure Received by One Steamer—Cattle Disease—Besieged by Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—The United States steamer Saginaw, which sailed recently for Victoria and Getrossanlawski, encountered heavy weather, and has returned to Mare Island to refit. The extent of the damage to the vessel is not reported.

Three millions of dollars in treasure have been received from the interior during the present month.

A disease among the cattle is reported in San Joaquin county. They die suddenly.

A Ruby city, Idaho, letter says that much excitement was created by the intelligence that Captain Jennings and party, fifty miles distant, were surrounded by Indians. Two hundred volunteers went to the rescue, but on their arrival the Indians had disappeared. The besieged party fought two days without food. They killed forty-five Indians and lost but one man.

Mining shares are generally dull. Ophir, 2,90; Imperial, 3¼; Gould and Curry, 7,00; Savage, 9,00; Yellow Jacket, 5,50; Crown Point, 7,87; Chollar, 3,25; Bullion.

Legal Tenders are unchanged.

FROM NEW YORK.

Alleged Foul Play in the International Sculling Match—1102 Burial Permits Issued in One Week—Besieged Postmaster—Arrest of Liquor Dealers—Besieged Warehouse Thieves—Woods on Fire.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The seat of Hamill's boat was displaced and an underwater obstruction found which retarded the boat's motion through the water.

Eleven hundred and two burial permits were issued in this city to-day.

The *Herald's* correspondent at New Castle on Tyne intimates in the late sculling match between Hamill and Kelly the former was beaten through foul play.

Five deaths by cholera in this city and seven in Brooklyn, are reported to-day, out of twenty cases.

The police arrested forty-seven liquor dealers in Brooklyn last night for violating the license law.

Four men have been arrested for robbing United States Bonded Warehouses in this city and Jersey city, of some $1,000 worth of silk velvet.

The woods on Long Island, Suffolk county, have been burning for several days, causing heavy damage.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Refractory Legislator Forcibly Taken from the Speaker of the House and Discharged by Judge Frazier—The Officer Fined by the Court—Convention of Unconditional Union Men—Judge Frazier Censured.

NASHVILLE, July 21.—The Sheriff of the county forced an entrance to the Capitol yesterday and arrested Capt. Heydt, the officer of the House, who had in custody Martin, an absconding member. Judge Frazier discharged Martin and fined Heydt ten dollars and costs. Much feeling exists relative to this affair, the House considering it an infraction of their rights and insulting to their dignity.

The Union Convention met in the Capitol this afternoon. After passing resolutions and appointing delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, and authorizing all unconditional Union loyal citizens of Tennessee to attend, who can make it convenient to be present, resolutions were passed reflecting severely upon Judge Frazier, for his action in the matter of the recent arrests.

There was no quorum in the House to-day.

Full Pennsylvania Democratic Delegation Expected at the August Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—State Senator Wallace, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Pennsylvania, announces the appointment of the full delegation to the Convention of the 14th of August, as follows: Ex-Governors Porter, Bigler, and W. F. Packer, and Chief Justice Woodward, as delegates at large, and Judges Ellis Lewis, Jerry Black, Campbell, and Frank Hughes and George M. Wharton, are district delegates.

Cholera Among Troops on Tybee Island.

SAVANNAH, GA., July 22.—Seven new cases of cholera occurred among the troops on Tybee Island yesterday, and five additional deaths, including Lieutenant J. T. Moyes. Twelve deaths have taken place in all since the troops left New York. The passengers on board the steamer San Salvador are all well. The reports about cholera in this city are erroneous.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 21.—All the reports of the persecution of Union men, the illtreatment of blacks, and the existence of secret societies in the city and State, now circulated by letter writers, are without foundation.

The delegation to the Philadelphia Convention are preparing to leave.

Cashier's Stolen Pocket Book Returned.

BRUNSWICK, Me., July 21.—Mr. Butterfield, cashier of the Bowdoinham National Bank, received yesterday by express, from Portland, his pocket book, containing notes and private papers that were among the booty taken by the robbers of that bank.

Ex-Rebel in the Peruvian Navy.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The *Herald's* correspondent at Lima, Peru, says it is reported that John R. Tucker, formerly Commander in the United States Navy and a Commodore in the Rebel service, has been appointed Admiral in the Peruvian Navy.

Canal Break—Navigation Suspended.

ST. JOHNSONVILLE, N. Y., July 21.—There is a break in the Canal four miles east of Little Falls. Thirty or forty feet of the tow path is gone, five feet below the bottom. It will probably take four to five days to repair it.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Paris with Dates to the 12th.

THE WAR IN GERMANY.

Armistice Negotiations Unavailing.

GENERAL EUROPEAN WAR IMMINENT.

Prussia Firm in Her Demands.

ITALY DISREGARDING NAPOLEON.

Manifesto of the Austrian Emperor.

AN HONORABLE PEACE OR WAR TO THE UTMOST EXTREMITY.

Basis of Negotiations Suggested.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The steamer City of Paris arrived this afternoon with dates to the 12th inst. The following is a summary of the news:

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN—*London, July 12.*—No practical results from the negotiations for an armistice are yet apparent.

The *Globe* believes that the continent is on the brink of a general European war.

Prussia continues firm in her demands.

The Italians are advancing in spite of the French orders.

The French iron-clad squadron was ordered to Venice on the night of the 10th inst. The Sherbourg squadron has also been ordered to sail. Its destination is unknown.

It was stated that the Prussians were marching on Frankfort-on-the-Main.

The *Monitor* says that attempts are still being made for a peaceful settlement of the question.

The Austrians are evacuating Venetia, but leaving the Fortress there well garrisoned.

The Italians are advancing in force in spite of the cession of Venetia to France.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool, July 12.—Cotton closed less firm on Thursday, though unchanged. Of the sales, 2,000 bales were to speculators and exporters. The Manchester market was quiet and steady.

La France states that the Derby Cabinet has strongly recommended Italy to accept Napoleon's mediation.

Prussia does not stay the march, making Landshut her headquarters. Her armies either have taken possession of Prague or will shortly do so. Prince Charles holds the railroad to Prague and seems likely to march direct south to Vienna.

The proportion of wounded in the late battles is eight Austrians to one Prussian.

The disorder and panic rage at Stettin and at Berlin was rapidly increasing. In the 24 hours 78 cases were reported at Berlin, of which 71 proved fatal.

The Austrians have beaten the Italians at Borgoforte and Montezuela. The Italians were repulsed five times at Borgoforte. Gen. Cialdini entered the 8th into Venetia at the head of his army.

A telegram of July 6th says: The Italian loss in the battle at Borgoforte were two killed and thirty wounded.

The assertion of the *La France* that France has recommended Italy not to attack Venetia, is discredited in Berlin.

All the fords on the Elbe between Pardubitz and Elbeteinnitz are in the hands of the Prussians.

Marshal Benedek appears to] be drawing towards Brunn, followed by both armies.

A telegraph from Shanghai, dated the 7th, says: Min Hong is in danger of capture by the rebels.

London Money Market, Monday, July 9th.—Prices have been steady and should the peace negotiations proceed favorably as anticipated, all the markets will become strong. Consols, 87½@87¾; Rentes, 68f 55c.

London Grain Market, Monday July 9th.—Wheat 3 to 4s lower than on Monday week.

The *Hamburg Curiland* says the army of the north is still 200,000.

A Florence dispatch of the 10th says: This morning the Austrians made a demonstration in strong force with artillery, in the direction of Laydora. They were driven back with the bayonet by the Garibaldians in fact as far as Azzio, which place was occupied by the volunteers. Garibaldi was present but had to remain in a carriage in consequence of his wound.

The operations of the Italian army against Burgoforte were being continued.

The Austrians on the 10th were captured, by assault, the village of Mattegiano, near the Tete Deposit, at Burgoforte.

Lisbon, Saturday, July 7th.—The Emperor of Austria has issued a manifesto, in which he says the heavy misfortunes which have befallen his army, in Bohemia, have not in the most core ais heart, but the reliance he had placed upon the devotion of his people, the courage of his army, upon God and his good and sacred right, had not in a single instant. He had addressed himself to the Emperor of the French, requesting his good offices for bringing about a peace with Italy. Not merely had the Emperor readily responded to his demand, but offered to mediate with Prussia for a suspension of hostilities, and for opening negotiations for peace. This offer he accepts, and announces himself prepared to make peace upon honorable conditions. Should prevail against the ravages of war, but he would not make a peace by which Austria's position as a great power would be shaken. Sooner than that he would carry on the war to the utmost extremity.

All the available troops are being concentrated, and the guns in the fortresses are fitted. conscription and volunteering. Called to arms by the spirit of patriotism, Austria has hitherto nearly satisfied herself alone, but she is not humiliated nor bowed down.

Pesth, July 9th—Evening.—An Imperial proclamation calls upon volunteers to hasten in small companies to range themselves under the army, in order to protect the fatherland which is threatened by the events of the war.

Florence, July 9th.—The loss of the Italians at Custozza are officially stated at 651 killed, 2,926 wounded, and 4,222 prisoners and missing.

The *London Times* correspondent at the battle of Sudowa, says: The Prussians had engaged about 250,000 men, and the Austrians nearly as many. Nearly one hundred and fifty guns were in action, of which seventy-five were Prussian.

Lord Derby made a statement in the House of Lords, on the 9th, in which, after detailing the difficulties he met with in forming a Ministry, he said in foreign affairs he held it to be the duty of the country to maintain friendly relations with all foreign countries, to avoid entanglement with foreign disputes, and to abstain from all wanton and irritating interference or advice. With respect to the war in Central Europe, the Government would maintain a perfect neutrality, but would be prepared, in conjunction with other Powers whenever a favorable opportunity presented itself, to offer its good offices for the restoration of peace. Commending the action of the United States Government in relation to the Fenians, he paid a high tribute to the loyalty, and gallantry of the volunteers, and by means to conclude with a motion to rescind.

Mr. Rossean remarked that that was the furthest from his intention.

Mr. Stevens said there was no mistaking the whole course of the gentleman's argument. He objected to it, and instead of the House being required to rescind the vote, the gentleman could be reprimanded according to the order of the House.

Mr. Rousseau protested that he found no fault with the decision of the House, and said he should submit to it like a man, as well as he could. He asked whether he would be allowed to say that the members who were to be his judges had appeared before the Committee and prosecuted the case against him.

The Speaker said he did not think the gentleman had a right to challenge the motives of members.

Mr. Rousseau repeated his assurance that he did not find fault with the decision of the House. He was merely speaking of the manner in which the case had been conducted.

If he was not allowed to do so, then he had nothing to say, on the subject.

Mr. Banks said he did not doubt that the gentleman from Kentucky meant to speak in vindication of himself, and not to impugn the motives of members; but he certainly did that when he spoke of the gentleman from Massachusetts, lying in wait for the close of the discussion. That certainly implied a motive which was not creditable, and it was not spoken because the report of the Committee had been violently assailed, and there had been no management and no motive. It was a matter of pure accident.

Mr. Garfield declared that he was entirely unconscious of any such motive as that imputed in strong force with artillery, in the direction of Laydora. They were driven back with the bayonet by the Garibaldians as far as Azzio, which place was occupied by the volunteers. Garibaldi was present but had to remain in a carriage in consequence of his wound.

The operations of the Italian army against Burgoforte were being continued.

The Austrians on the 10th were captured, by assault, the village of Mattegiano, near the Tete Deposit, at Burgoforte.

Lisbon, Saturday, July 7th.—The Emperor of Austria has issued a manifesto, in which he says the heavy misfortunes which have befallen his army, in Bohemia, have not in the most core ais heart, but the reliance he had placed upon the devotion of his people, the courage of his army, upon God and his good and sacred right, had not in a single instant. He had addressed himself to the Emperor of the French, requesting his good offices for bringing about a peace with Italy. Not merely had the Emperor readily responded to his demand, but offered to mediate with Prussia for a suspension of hostilities, and for opening negotiations for peace. This offer he accepts, and announces himself prepared to make peace upon honorable conditions. Should prevail against the ravages of war, but he would not make a peace by which Austria's position as a great power would be shaken. Sooner than that he would carry on the war to the utmost extremity.

All the available troops are being concentrated, and the guns in the fortresses are fitted. conscription and volunteering. Called to arms by the spirit of patriotism, Austria has hitherto nearly satisfied herself alone, but she is not humiliated nor bowed down.

Pesth, July 9th—Evening.—An Imperial proclamation calls upon volunteers to hasten in small companies to range themselves under the army, in order to protect the fatherland which is threatened by the events of the war.

Florence, July 9th.—The loss of the Italians at Custozza are officially stated at 651 killed, 2,926 wounded, and 4,222 prisoners and missing.

The *London Times* correspondent at the battle of Sudowa, says: The Prussians had engaged about 250,000 men, and the Austrians nearly as many. Nearly one hundred and fifty guns were in action, of which seventy-five were Prussian.

Lord Derby made a statement in the House of Lords, on the 9th, in which, after detailing the difficulties he met with in forming a Ministry, he said in foreign affairs he held it to be the duty of the country to maintain friendly relations with all foreign countries, to avoid entanglement with foreign disputes, and to abstain from all wanton and irritating interference or advice. With respect to the war in Central Europe, the Government would maintain a perfect neutrality, but would be prepared, in conjunction with other Powers whenever a favorable opportunity presented itself, to offer its good offices for the restoration of peace. Commending the action of the United States Government in relation to the Fenians, he paid a high tribute to the loyalty, and gallantry of the volunteers, and by means to conclude with a motion to rescind.

Mr. Rossean remarked that that was the furthest from his intention.

Mr. Stevens said there was no mistaking the whole course of the gentleman's argument. He objected to it, and instead of the House being required to rescind the vote, the gentleman could be reprimanded according to the order of the House.

Mr. Rousseau protested that he found no fault with the decision of the House, and said he should submit to it like a man, as well as he could. He asked whether he would be allowed to say that the members who were to be his judges had appeared before the Committee and prosecuted the case against him.

The Speaker said he did not think the gentleman had a right to challenge the motives of members.

Mr. Rousseau repeated his assurance that he did not find fault with the decision of the House. He was merely speaking of the manner in which the case had been conducted.

If he was not allowed to do so, then he had nothing to say, on the subject.

Mr. Banks said he did not doubt that the gentleman from Kentucky meant to speak in vindication of himself, and not to impugn the motives of members; but he certainly did that when he spoke of the gentleman from Massachusetts, lying in wait for the close of the discussion. That certainly implied a motive which was not creditable, and it was not spoken because the report of the Committee had been violently assailed, and there had been no management and no motive. It was a matter of pure accident.

Mr. Garfield declared that he was entirely unconscious of any such motive as that imputed to him, although that gentleman had risen proclaiming friendship to him. He would say to that gentleman from Iowa, (Mr. Wilson) had supposed they were prosecuting attorneys. He thought they should have come there unbiased by passion, and Mr. Stevens objected to a criticism of the judgment of the House by a man who was himself a judge.

The Speaker ruled that the remarks of the gentleman, stating that the members were influenced by passion, were not in order.

Mr. Rousseau said he remembered, if he had said anything improper, to take it back. All he had said was that members should have some consideration of the case unprejudiced. If that were not so, then he was in error. He appealed to the House if those gentlemen had not been guilty of what not shown far more passion in mode and action than he himself.

Mr. Stevens again rose and said he must object to a criticism on the judgment of the House.

Mr. Rousseau said that he had not referred to the judgment of the House. He was simply speaking of the argument of the gentlemen.

The Speaker intimated that it was not in order to use such language.

Mr. Rousseau said that he would take that back. He asked the Speaker whether he would allow him to say that a certain effort had been made to create excitement against him by bringing in the circumstance of a fist fight in some part of the Capitol.

The Speaker replied that the gentleman had already said it.

Mr. Rousseau said that he would then stick to it, and take it back. He went on to say that he was sorry to see an effort to influence the members by bringing up in discussion a fist fight, which had occurred in the Capitol, and not

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY
FENNIMAN, REED & CO.

F. W. FENNIMAN, } Editors.
E. P. HODGSON. }
JOSIAH KING, } Business Managers.
NELSON P. REED }

MONDAY, JULY 23, 1866.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR:

MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. CEARY,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

SHERIFF:
SAMUEL B. CLULEY, City.

CLERK OF COURT:
JOHN G. BROWN, Hampton Tp.

CLERK OF ORPHANS COURT:
ALEXANDER HILANDS, City.

RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY, City.

REGISTER:
JOSEPH H. GRAY, Plum Tp.

COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON, City.

ASSEMBLY:
JOHN P. GLASS, City.
GEORGE WILSON, Pitt Tp.
GEORGE Y. McKEE, North Fayette Tp.
SAMUEL CHADWICK, Collins Tp.
WILLIAM PETER, Ross Tp.
E. A. COLVILLE, City.

"NEGRO EQUALITY."

We often see this phrase in Democratic newspapers, and are really at a loss to know what is meant by it, or whether those who use it have a definite conception of the idea they intend to convey. Equality does not exist among negroes any more than among white people. They vary as much in weight, form, temperament, capabilities, aptitudes and habits as individuals belonging to other races. Some of them are honest, truthful and industrious; while others are the reverse. In the days of slavery, the auction block was the genuine test of these differences. Every patriarch and slave trader knew that negroes were not equal, and they graduated their bids according to the value of the particular men, women and children put up for sale. Blacks, in their social and business intercourse with each other, recognize and enforce a great many distinctions; some founded on wealth; some on education; some on genius; and so on, almost endlessly.

White folk are not equal. Indeed, they present diversities still more strongly marked than the blacks. There are greater extremes of high and low, rich and poor, wise and foolish, learned and unlearned, among them than any other race whatever. This is because, having risen higher in the scale of civilization, there is a broader distance between the two extremes of society in the white race than any other.

Pretty nearly all the white men in this country are voters. Yet voting does not make them equal except in that particular act. AUGUST BELMONT is a democrat. A money baron of that particular persuasion. A keen business man and carefully trained in some departments, aside from business, and which a give grace and zest to the lavish use of money. He does not institute social equality between himself and hundreds of democrats whom he meets at the hustings. He would not remain a democrat long if social equality was implied in the idea of democracy. He has no thought as inviting an uncouth, unkempt, ignorant fellow to put his legs under his mahogany because they meet as political sovereigns at the polls and vote the same ticket. Indeed, it is easy to infer that, as Mr. BELMONT is a gentleman, if he was forced to make choice of the companionship of a white loafer or of Mr. FREDERICK DOUGLASS, he would select the latter, while, if left to himself he would take neither. Nor is any genuinely democratic idea violated, either in letter or spirit, by such discrimination. Democracy defines and regulates political rights; not social privileges.

Indeed, it is palpable that the attractions and repulsions which prescribe and adjust social intercourse, are exceedingly delicate and almost indefinable. Every man and woman is conscious of knowing persons whose perfect respectability they do not question, whose equality with themselves, or even superiority, they do not deny, and yet towards whom they are not drawn, but from them rather repelled. It is this innate and invincible law of affinity that determines social intercourse, and all artificial rules are impotent to circumvent it. We have never found a man who was quite willing to confess he was at the bottom of society. In his charitable judgment of his own case, whatever his neighbors might think, there were persons more depraved or debased than he. And this self-deception, if it must be called such, has its uses. It leaves alive a spark of pride that may possibly be kindled into a flame of genuine self-respect.

Until at least one white man shall be found who actually feels that all the members of his own race are social equals; that there are none above and none below him; there seems to be little reason to fear the advent of social equality between different races, which are kept apart by adventitious or natural repugnance so strong as thus far to be modified neither by suggestion of reason nor inculcations of religion. Those who indulge in apprehensions of the reign of equality in social life have measured most superficially the phenomena society unfolds; the gradations upon which it exists; the inflexibility of its exactions; and the severities it always has in reserve for the contumacious—or, they must be those whose own social standing is so equivocal and precarious as to start the consciousness that it is liable to be carried by the assault of the first bold invader. They whose position is assured; who feel an absolute certainty of it, do not feel they can be compromised by occasional or exceptional contact with inferiors, nor are they in trepidation lest they shall be made to share their stools of honor with uncongenial companions. The position they hold is least of all things in their thoughts. The people who are always protesting against "negro equality" are those who have a lurking suspicion that a sensible, educated and pure-minded black man might not be complimented by a proffer of intimacy with them.

THE Butler *Citizen* is glad to see our journal give some attention to the question of political equity, in its bearing upon the Senatorial contest, but urges that Allegheny County does not embrace all of Western Pennsylvania. We never held such an opinion. The Allegheny Mountains are the dividing line, and we claim no more in this canvass for a citizen of Allegheny than we do for any gentleman of the neighboring counties. We simply argue that a western or north-western man should be the choice of the State for Senator. If the demand be made and pressed the right of the west and north-west will, in all probability be regarded, and then the proper candidate can be named, by those sections. As yet we have expressed no individual preference, but have confined ourselves to the simple right of the west to the Senatorial succession, which, by time honored custom, has been the political rule of the State.

THE EXECUTIVE PROGRAMME.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, recently charged Mr. SEWARD with declaring that "this Congress would never meet again until the Southern States were restored to all their rights of representation in Congress." This charge the New York *Times* indignantly contradicted under the head of "Congressional Caucus Slanders." In the very next column, however, the *Times* makes this declaration

"The whole South will send whoever they please to the next Congress. These Representatives, uniting with Northern Democrats, will organize the next Congress. And this, we repeat, is the entertainment to which they have invited themselves. This is the music they must face—this the storm they sowed and the whirlwind they must reap."

Only two differences do we see between the declaration attributed to Mr. SEWARD and the affirmation of the *Times*. 1. The former places the denouement next December, while the latter sends it over another year. 2. Mr. SEWARD does not say or unmistakably imply that disloyal men are to be admitted into Congress under the Presidential programme, while the *Times* clearly does. "The whole South will send whoever they please," is a very broad expression. They have already shown what they "please" to do in that regard, and hence the delay and caution of Congress, of which complaint is made. They have chosen as Senators and Representatives most notorious and unrepentant rebels, and rely upon the President's help to ultimately get them in. Their counting on the President is not only reasonable in itself, but is doubtless sustained by private assurances. True, he talks vaguely about the admission of loyal men, and of such only; but when the meaning he attaches to loyalty is scanned, it is apparent he does not mean to exclude anybody. According to his definition, any man is loyal, no matter what his antecedents may be, who is now ready to take an oath to support the Constitution and the Laws. Under ordinary circumstances, this would, indeed, be sufficient. Before the war no more was exacted. But the existing situation is peculiar. Many of the men who are now claiming seats in Congress from the Southern States were in public life when the rebellion was plotted and in operation. They were under the obligation of oaths, voluntarily taken, to support the Constitution and maintain the Union inviolate. They incurred the guilt of perjury by violating their oaths. They are now ready to swear over again, and take new leases of public life. The President is ready to lease them; but Congress hesitates. The masses of loyal men hesitate; because they see no weightier reasons for trusting these men than before.

Congress insists on permanent barriers compelling these men "to take back seats." It is for doing precisely what the President, before his fall, declared, over and over again, ought to be done. Congress did not alienate itself from the President, but the President, in the face of all the world, marched over into the camp of the rebels and Copperheads, and has ever since been denouncing Congress for declining to follow.

GENERAL NEWS.

—People sleep out of doors in Reading.

—The English ex-champion, Tom King, has committed matrimony.

—Maretzek employs forty seamstresses making costumes for coming operas.

—Giuseppe Basini, a baker of Forli, has nine sons serving in the Italian army.

—M. Jaley, sculptor and member of the Paris Academy of Fine Arts, is dead.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Lebanon, has organized a base-ball club.

—July the 31st, the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association meets at Gettysburg.

—A large poisonous snake was killed in one of the streets of Harrisburg on Monday.

—"Gail Hamilton" is sister of General Dodge, recently nominated for Congress in Iowa.

—A congregation of colored Roman Catholics have purchased a church in Cincinnati.

—The stage of Niblo's Garden is to be replaced by one built after the newest Parisian models.

—The Jordan of the Mormons has been overflowing their fields and carrying off their houses.

—The glass cup for the finest baby was taken by George H. Bundy, of the Yale Class of 1863.

—A delegation of Philadelphia Aldermen on a tour of recreation, are sojourning at Cincinnati.

—The war in Prussia has caused such a scarcity of labor that women are employed in repairing railroads.

—The Free Masons of Brooklyn, New York, are about to build a marble hall 200 feet front and 110 feet deep.

—The Louisiana cotton crop is estimated at one million bales. The sugar crop at sixty thousand hogsheads.

—About seven thousand Scandivians have passed through Chicago this season for Minnesota, and more are expected.

—The ladies of Paris have begun to hold fashionable assemblies for the purpose of preparing lint to be sent to the theatre of war.

—New York is to have a State institution for the blind, located at Batavia, that will cost $200,000, and accommodate 200 persons.

—It is stated at the Treasury that the actual reduction in the principal of the public debt in June was nearly twenty millions.

—A man named Dudley was arrested in Jackson, Miss., on the 16th for a double murder committed in New Orleans in the summer of 1853.

—President Johnson has approved the sentence pronounced upon Paymaster Pauding, imprisonment for one year in Fort McHenry and a fine of $5,000.

—The village of Fremont, Sandusky County, Ohio, was promoted to the rank of a city of the second class, yesterday, according to the forms of the statute.

—A terrible disease is raging among the horses at Corpus Christi, Texas. They are attacked with a severe swelling of the legs and supperation, which soon spreads and kills them.

—A prize fight is to take place in the neighborhood of Washington on the 29th inst., between English, of Baltimore, and Bolster, of Washington. Both of these men have been whipped by Collier.

—An accident occurred in Essex County, Va., some eight or ten days ago, on the farm of Mr. R. P. Waring, by the bursting of a shell, which caused the death, instantly, of four persons, and the narrow escape of two or three others.

—Among other incidents of the Portland fire, it is said that a man who had been locked up in jail, slept through the fire in his cell; although the building was burned over his head. He was discharged the next morning, having been "tried by fire."

—At a late meeting of the National Convention of plasterers, at Philadelphia, a report was adopted against the "lumping" system, and recommending that all contracts for plastering be made directly with owners of houses. The eight hour question was left to each society to determine for itself.

—The other night some colored swains went serenading in St. Louis, when a fight sprung between them and one man was so badly injured that he had to be carried home by his comrades. A person witnessing the procession and seeing the base viol supposed it to be a coffin, which, on his telling others soon caused considerable mystery.

—The movement by soldiers of Illinois to raise a fund of $300,000 to erect a home for their disabled comrades is progressing. Already $70,000 of the amount has been subscribed, and the remainder is expected to be raised before the meeting of the Legislature in January. The place making the largest subscription will be entitled to the location of the institution.

English Courtesy to Reporters.

In this country, men who are ambitious to be considered in good position often seek to take pains to demonstrate it by snubbing, or in some other way insulting newspaper reporters. The latter generally has no redress. In England the case is different. When Mr. Disraeli was speaking of the late Derby banquet, a reporter sitting behind him misconstrued, and somewhat audibly expressed his annoyance. Mr. Disraeli overheard him, and immediately, seeming to desire to repeated the words, only the reporter knowing why he did so, Lord Stanley often shows similar regard for members of the press. A short time since, a reporter wishing some information in regard to a speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, addressed him a hurried note on the subject. The next day the Chancellor called upon him and gave him the desired information.

Railroad Matters.

The Great Western Railway of Canada earned the second week in July $55,912.39, an increase over 1865 of $4,334.14.

The receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway for the first week in July were $122,-188, an increase over 1865 of $7,859.

The Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad earned the first week in July $21,394, a decrease from 1865 of $1,838. Since January 1, $503,394, a decrease of $1,958.

The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad earned in June $253,923, a decrease from 1865 of $50,538. Since January 1, $1,654,365.73, a decrease from 1865 of $24,817.30.

The Chicago and North Western Railway Company earned the second week in June $191,859.96, an increase of $12,115.15.

The stockholders of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad have agreed to increase the capital stock $500,000.

—The reward of one thousand dollars offered for the arrest of Probst was distributed by the Committee of Councils on Police, in four amounts of two hundred and fifty dollars each, to the three officers who captured him at Market street bridge, and to Jacob Price, the lad at the Naval Asylum, who first gave the information that the prisoner had lost a thumb—that being the circumstance by which he was identified. It was eminently proper that Price should be thus rewarded, not only because he was justly entitled to the sum bestowed, but because his reception of it may stimulate many citizens hereafter to promptly communicate intelligence affecting important criminal cases to the proper authorities.

—It is stated as a striking instance of the forethought displayed in the Prussian military preparations, that not only had the War Office obtained the exact measurements of the Saxon railway bridges, but had actually had the timber required for their reconstruction already prepared and fitted before the beginning of the war. As soon, therefore, as the Saxons fled destroying them, 300 carpenters were sent off from Berlin with the necessary material, and had nothing more to do than to put them together.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE is prepared by the original and only genuine Coe's Cough Balsam. Mr. Coe has never prepared a medicinal article for public and general use but what has stood the strongest tests, and has always been the pain or victory over every disease it has been certified to cure. Will you who are suffering from dyspepsia, indigestion, nausea, sick headache, cholera morbus, dysentery, and general debility of the whole system, try this staple bitter? We will never urge you again if we fail in this case. Our own knowledge of its merits the united testimony of all who have ever tried it, and recommendations of hundreds of our own neighbors, your duty to yourself, and the beneficial result, as certain as sunshine, all urge you, nothing can prevent you, to purchase the bottle. If what we say is not correct—if our statements concerning its wonderful virtues are not found to be true, you pay not a cent for the operation of the medicine is instantaneous and perfectly wonderful. We will renounce our professions and quarters to the public health, and retire from the field, admitting that we are incompetent to compound a medicinal preparation which would be entitled to your confidence.

Sold by druggists everywhere. Sole agent for Pittsburgh, JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, 84 Market street. jy23:tw

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 54 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

A. P. A.—The members of Allegheny Lodge No. 54 are requested to meet at the Hall, 73 Federal street, Allegheny, on

Tuesday Evening, 24th inst.,

At 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance of all the members is desired. DAVID HASTINGS, Secretary.
jy24:2

TO LET.—The house and gardens now occupied by the subscriber, situate on Centre avenue, one square from the depot of Pennsylvania Railway, within one-half mile from the city line. Possession given on September 1st next.
ROBT. ARTHUR,
Attorney at Law,
No. 155 Fourth Street

FOR SALE.—TWO DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS, situated on the line of the HIDWELL and HAMILTON STREETS. Second Ward, Allegheny, one square from the line of the Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway. Inquire of JAMES GODFREY,
jy24:g35 No. 7 Ohio Street, Allegheny.

PERSONAL.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, late from the East, wishes to

CORRESPOND WITH A NUMBER OF YOUNG LADIES.

Object, FUN AND LOVE. Address, BOX 287, P. B. BROOKS,
jy13:g27 Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

I HEREBY WARN ALL MINISTERS and Magistrates against solemnizing the marriage of

JAMES STEVENS AND REBECCA JANE GRIFFITH,

both colored, she being a minor.
MARY H. GRIFFITH.
jy23:g41

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, July 22d, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until MONDAY, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for furnishing new wheels for the Hose Carriage of the Gen. Grant Fire Co.

The wheels to be similar to those of the Hope Fire Company.
jy23:g30 R. B. FRANCIS, City Controller.

VALUABLE STOCKS.—TUESDAY EVENING, July 24th, at 8 o'clock will be sold on Second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 108 Smithfield street,

20 Shares Bank of Pittsburgh;
10 " Allegheny National Bank;
20 " Second " "
50 " Pennsylvania Insurance Company.
jy 23 A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 Fifth Street,

Will sell their remaining stock of

SUMMER DRESS GOODS,

At Very Low Prices.

jy23

$25 REWARD WILL BE PAID for information that will lead to the conviction of the miscreant who stole from the tan yard of the undersigned,

A JERSEY WAGON,

on the morning of the 8th inst.
ANDREW HAKE,
jy14:f71 Duquesne Borough.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the report of the viewers for the opening of DAVIS ALLEY, in the City of Allegheny, setting forth the damages and benefits assessed upon the property adjoining, &c., was filed July 16th, 1866, in the District Court of Allegheny county, to which Court appeals from said report may be made within six weeks from the date of the filing thereof. M. A. WOLFWARD,
jy17:g43 City Solicitor.

FOR SALE.—The good will and fixtures of

A GROCERY STORE,

Doing a good business in the upper part of the city. Reasons for selling, going into other business. For particulars enquire at No. 69 CENTRE AVENUE.
jy14:tf

OFFICE OF UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.,
St. Louis, July 14th, 1866.

THE INTEREST, IN GOLD, ON the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, due August 1st, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at the Banking House of JAY COOKE & CO., in New York, on or after that date.
WM. J. PALMER, Treasurer.
jy17:g36

POLICEMEN WANTED.

Applications to be made at the MAYOR'S OFFICE. None need apply who cannot come well recommended for sobriety and integrity. Wages $2 per day. (jy20:g36) W. C. McCARTHY, Mayor.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF

New Wheat at the Pearl Steam Mill,

We are just in receipt of a prime lot of new Southern Wheat, which we are now manufacturing into Flour, expressly for family use, to which we invite the attention of the trade.
jy20:g30 R. T. KENNEDY & BRO

PITTSBURGH AND OAKLAND GREENHOUSES.

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
(Successors to John Murdoch, Jr.,)
NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS, Pittsburgh, Pa. solicit attention to their extensive stock of FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, EVERGREENS, GREE VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS.
Pittsburgh and Oakland Passenger Cars run to the Greenhouses every 10 minutes. jy20:g34

FIRE BRICK AND CLAY.—In store and for sale all kinds

FIRE BRICK AND HAWS JOHNSTON CLAY,

At the Warehouse, Nos. 366 and 368 Penn street.
DAV. CRAWFORD.
jy16:f51

NOTICE.

Engraving and Printing.

Bank Notes, Bonds, Drafts, Checks, Certificates of Stock, Bills of Exchange, Bill Heads, Cards, Circulars, Labels, &c.

Executed in the best manner, and at the lowest rates, by

RITCHIE & DOW,
No. 139 Fourth street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOTICE.

Engraving and Printing.

Bank Notes, Bonds, Drafts, Checks, Certificates of Stock, Bills of Exchange, Bill Heads, Cards, Circulars, Labels, &c.

Executed in the best manner, and at the lowest rates, by

RITCHIE & DOW,
No. 139 Fourth street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.,)
Corner Fourth and Wood Sts.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,
Foreign Exchange,
Gold, Silver and Coupons.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

LUBRICATING OILS.

TWIN CITY OIL COMPANY,

Office, 204 Penn Street,

F. A. SMITH, Secretary.

MANUFACTURE

Head Light Oil. 3 Oil for Machinery.
Engine Oil No. 1. 4 Oil for Cars.
do. do 2. 5 Oil for Cars.
jy22:g30 Mill Grease.

1866. PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. AND CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R. 1866.

Trains arrive and leave the Union Depot, as follows:

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Chicago Express	2:05 a m	Chicago Express	2:20 a m
Cleveland Ex....	2:05 a m	Cleveland Ex....	2:20 a m
Erie & Ygs. Ex..	5:30 a m	Wheeling Ex....	11:05 a m
Cl. & Wlg. Ex..	6:10 a m	Chicago Express	3:40 p m
Chic. Ex. Mail..	6:45 a m	Cl. & Wlg. Ex....	3:40 p m
Cl. & Wlg. Ex..	1:35 p m	Chicago Mail....	8:50 p m
Chicago Ex.....	2:10 p m	Erie & Ygs. Ex..	6:35 p m
Wheeling Ex....	4:35 p m	Chicago Express	9:30 p m
Chicago Ex.....	11:40 p m	Cl. & Wlg. Ex..	9:40 p m

Depart from Allegheny. Arrive in Allegheny.

N. Br'n Accom	9:00 a m	Leetsdale Accom	6:30 a m
Leetsdale "	10:00 a m	N. Br'n "	8:55 a m
" "	11:50 a m	Wellsville "	9:00 a m
New Castle "	2:25 p m	New Castle "	9:15 a m
Wellsville "	5:30 p m	Leetsdale "	10:55 a m
Leetsdale "	4:00 p m	" "	1:05 a m
N. Br'n "	5:20 p m	N. Br'n "	2:30 a m
Leetsdale "	6:10 p m	" "	7:50 a m
" "	10:30 p m	" "	7:05 a m

Mail 1:00 p m leaves Sunday and not on Saturday. **Mail** 1 p m. Chicago Express arrives daily.
F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

OFFICE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
2d COLLECTION DISTRICT, PA.

THE ANNUAL LISTS OF LICENSES AND TAXES ON INCOMES, CARRIAGES, WATCHES, PIANOS, SILVER PLATE, &c., is now in this office, and after this date payment will be received thereon for the City of Pittsburgh, Borough of Lawrenceville and Pitt township.

Licenses must be taken out before the 31st inst., after that day 10 per cent. will be added.

Taxes on Incomes, Carriages, Watches, &c., must be paid before the 20th of August; after that date the penalty will be added.

Deputy Collectors W. E. HARRISON and JOHN A. SERGEANT will be ready to receive, after the 15th instant, for that portion of the District not included in the above limits, and will post notices through the different Boroughs and Townships of the times and places when and where they will be prepared to receive taxes.

WM. LITTLE,
jy16:3t&d&w1 Collector, 2d District, Pa.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, June 26th, 1866.

DIVIDEND No. 10.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared the regular QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the capital stock for the quarter ending June 30, payable, free of United States tax, on and after July 20 next.

The semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT., due December 1st, on the third mortgage bonds is now ordered paid, less United States tax, in anticipation, at the same time.

Shareholders and bondholders registered at New York will receive their dividends at the banking House of WM. WALSH, LANIER & CO., and those registered at Pittsburgh or the Treasurer in that city.

The transfer-books will close June 30, at 2 o'clock P. M., and will re-open July 21, thereafter.
By order of the Board.
F. M. HUTCHINSON,
jy12:2t Secretary.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENT WANTED.

A FIRST CLASS INSURANCE CO. in New York, (Dividends 50 per cent.,) are in want of an

Experienced Life Insurance Man,

TO TAKE

THE AGENCY AT PITTSBURGH.

with adjoining counties. With an energetic man, who will push Life Insurance, and can take hold in it, a liberal arrangement will be made. Address "LIFE INSURANCE," GAZETTE OFFICE.
jy21:g39

PHOENIX STEAM BREWERY

JOS. SPENCER. JAS. M'KAY.

SPENCER & McKAY,

MALSTERS AND BREWERS

OF

Ale, Porter and Brown Stout,

PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBERT WATSON, Manager. le19:d65

UTILITY WORKS.

McLEAN & SLATOR,
No. 83 Liberty St., opposite Fourth,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CABINET MAKERS' HARDWARE.

They make a specialty of Iron Bedstead and Pivot Castors; Porcelain, Bedstead and Pivot Castors; Bedstead Fastenings; Stops for Extension Tables, &c. They also manufacture and have constantly on hands Thumb Latches, Spring Latches, M'Lean's Window Sash Supporter, M'Lean's Reversible Sash Button, Utility Shutter and Butt Hinges, Grindstone Hangings, Sad Irons, Sash Weights, &c., &c.
jy7:d&w

1866. **SPRING HATS.** 1866.

McCORD & CO.,
131 *WOOD STREET,*

Wish to call special attention to their large and

An Endless Variety.

LADIES' DERBYS, YACHTS, SEASIDES, &c.
GENT'S and BOYS' SARATOGAS, "HOW'S THAT'S," BRIGHTONS, BUSHERS, MORTONS, DERBYS, PETOS, &c., &c.
STRAW GOODS of every description, to suit all tastes.
GEO. S. SOUTH. JOHN ROSS.

JOHN ROSS & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO
WM. N. OGDEN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Carbon Oil Lamps and Fixtures,
CHANDELIERS, CARBON OILS, &C.
No. 64 Market Street,
my19:a79:d&wtf PITTSBURGH, PA.

W. H. GARRARD. D. A. BOOTH. W. T. GARRARD.

POINT MALT HOUSES.

W. H. GARRARD & CO.,
Malsters, Grain & Hop Dealers,
No. 17 Water Street; and
Nos. 5 and 7 Penn Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ The highest market price paid for WHEAT, BARLEY, RYE, CORN and OATS. jy18:g16

BANK EXCHANGE

RESTAURANT,

H. SCHILD, Proprietor.

No. 90 Third St., Pittsburgh.

GENTLEMEN'S DINING ROOMS.

All the luxuries of the season. Choice Liquors, Segars, &c. Private Dining rooms up stairs.
jy20:g27

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Committee of the Fire Alarm Telegraph for the construction of a TOWER FOR A BELL; Specifications can be seen, till Wednesday next, at the office of WM. N. OGDEN,
jy17 g31 No. 60 Market street, up stairs.

HOLMES, BELL & CO.,

Anchor Cotton Mills, Pittsburgh,

Manufacturers of

ANCHOR (A) SHEETINGS,
ANCHOR (B) SHEETINGS,
ANCHOR (C) SHEETINGS,
And BATTING.
my15:a70

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
PITTSBURGH, PA., July 2, 1866.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, notice is hereby given that the

ADDITIONAL STOCK

authorized shall, until further notice, be assigned to subscribers at the rate of SEVENTY-SIX DOLLARS for each share.
H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE of all descriptions of

REAL ESTATE.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
No. 108 Fourth street,
Or, R. C. KEYS, No. 6 Hill's Block,
Duquesne Way.

MONEY LOAN OFFICE, NO. 151 SMITHFIELD STREET, corner of Sixth, Pittsburgh.

Money Loaned on Silver Plates, Guns, Pistols, Diamonds, Jewelry, Gold and Silver Watches, Clothing, and valuable articles of every description. The goods entrusted to us cannot be redeemed by accomplice in case of fire or robbery.

Goods of every description for sale at lowest prices. EMANUEL, 151 SMI.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT EATON'S

BEAUTIFUL LINES OF

EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS
FINE HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS
MISSES PRINTED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS
THREAD LACE COLLARS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
PAPER COLLARS AND CUFFS,
ELEGANT SILK FANS,
DRAB BROWN AND BLACK SILK FANS,
JACONET EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS,
HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS,
WIDE FANCY EDGINGS,
LADIES AND MISSES COTTON HOSE.

N. B.—We are now closing out our stock of

SILK AND GINGHAM

SUN UMBRELLAS,

AT

Greatly Reduced Prices.

FANCY GOODS & NOTIONS

In Great Variety.

Wholesale and Retail

AT

F. H. EATON'S,

17 Fifth Street.

jy24

THE

GREAT FIRE AT PORTLAND,

Scenes and Incidents in this Week's

LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Price, 10 Cents.

JOHN P. HUNT & CO.'S,

59 Fifth St., Masonic Hall.

jy21

DAY, McABOY & SPANG,

PROPRIETORS OF

IRON CITY HAME WORKS.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

Nos. 45 Wood and 102 and 104 Third St,

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Saddlery Hardware and Trimming,

And Manufacturers of all varieties of

Superior Wood and Iron Hames,

Wrought Post Bits, Ring Bits, Snaffles, Brandoons, Wheel Bits, Mullen Bits, &c., &c. Keep also on hand a full and complete assortment of goods in their line, all of which they offer at as fair prices and on as good terms as are offered by any house in the trade EAST OR WEST. my21:s84

AMERICAN IRON WORKS.

JONES & LAUGHLINS,

PITTSBURGH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

AMERICAN AND CLAIR

Bar, Hoop, Sheet and Plate Iron;
Bridge Iron;
Angle and T Iron;
Guard Iron;
Coal Screen Iron;
T Rails, 16 and 20 lbs. to the yard
Tram Rails, punched and countersunk;
Boiler, Bridge and Tank Rivets
Cut Nails and Spikes;
Ship and Boat Spikes;
Railroad Spikes;
Railroad Fish Bars and Bolts;
Railroad Car Wheels and Axles;
Street Car Wheels and Axles;
Coal-Pit Car Wheels and Axles;
Patent Cold Rolled Shafting;
Patent Cold Rolled Piston Rods;
Mower and Reaper Bars.

WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE,
120 Water and 158 Front Sts.
BRANCH HOUSE,
Nos. 22, 24 and 26 River St.,
jel:tf&s CHICAGO, ILL.

Notice to Invalid Pensioners.

ALL INVALID PENSIONERS who are now receiving a pension of $8 per month, are

Entitled to from $15 to $25,

According to rate of disability, under act of June 6th, 1866. Apply at once, or address

B. F. BROWN,

Late Local Claim Ag't, U. S. Sanitary Com'sn.
jy11:59 **67 Fourth Street**, Pittsburgh.

KD. KAYLOR, Pres't. W. S. MELLOR, Sec'y.

PITTSBURGH BOLT COMPANY.

WE ARE PREPARED to make all kinds of Bolts, from ¾ to 3 inches in diameter.

JOINT BOLTS, CAR BOLTS,
PLOW BOLTS, CARRIAGE BOLTS,
BUILDING BOLTS, FOUNDATION BOLTS,
SPLICE BOLTS, SET SCREWS,
NUT WASHERS, &c., &c.

Corner Morton and Butler Sts., Ninth Ward. Orders left at Fort Pitt Foundry.
General Blacksmithing promptly attended to.
jy9:f34

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., July 20th, 1866.

SALE OF PUBLIC ANIMALS.

Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on the 30TH DAY OF JULY, at the Government Yard, corner Fayette and Garrison alleys, in this city, the following:

SIX HORSES.
FOURTEEN MULES.

The above animals are in fine condition, and pronounced by judges as very superior. They are the last that will be offered for sale by the Government at this place.

Animals sold singly. Sale to commence at 10 a. m. TERMS—Cash, U. S. Currency.

O. CROSS,
jy20:g25 Lieut. Col. and Dep. Q. M. Gen.

EVERSON, PRESTON & CO.,

PENNSYLVANIA

IRON WORKS,

Warehouse, Nos. 165 and 167 First street, opposite Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa.
je16:d40

J. WHITE,

No. 56 Federal Street, Allegheny.

CARPENTER AND JOBBING,

All work entrusted to his care will meet with prompt attention in either city. jy12:f62

FOR RENT.

A FRAME HOUSE,

With seven rooms and hall, good stable, excellent water at the door; situated on the old Washington road, about five miles from the city. Possession immediately.

For further particulars, enquire of
H. TOWER,
jy22:d38 No. 104 Fourth Street.

LEATHER BELTING.

CHESSMAN & CLARK, No. 11 OHIO STREET, near the Penitentiary, Allegheny City, manufacturers of every description of Patent, and Stitched, Cemented and Riveted OAK TANNED LEATHER BELTING. BELTS made to order and repaired at short notice. Particular attention paid to Belts for Rolling Mills and heavy works. All work warranted. Orders respectively solicited. je20:d74

R. T. WHITE & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS,

Manchester, Wood's Run and vicinity.

COFFIN ROOMS AT MANCHESTER LIVERY STABLE.

Corner as Shocked and Chartiers streets.
Hearses and Carriages furnished. no2:tf

22 ST. CLAIR STREET. 22

HUMPHREY, PERLE & SPECTACLES.
SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS,
OPERA GLASSES, TELESCOPES,
MICROSCOPES, MICROSCOPES,
COMBINATION HYDROMETERS,
(U. S. standard,)
THERMOMETERS, BAROMETERS, SACCHOMETERS, &c., for sale at reasonable prices, by
J. DIAMOND, Practical Opticians,
jy13 24 St. Clair street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION. The firm of DONEGAN & ANDERSON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by WILLIAM ANDERSON, at the old stand, No. 84 Fifth street.
jy23:3t

ERRETT & ANDERSON,

Book and Job Printers,

Will continue the Book and Job Printing business in all its branches, at the

CAZETTE STEAM
JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
84 Fifth St., Gazette Building.

And respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. my16:f99

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,

No. 33 Fifth Street.

Capital, - - - $500,000.

DISCOUNTS DAILY AT 12 M.

Deposits received and collections made on all accessible points on the most reasonable terms.

JOSHUA RHODES,
President pro tem.
R. W. MACKEY, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
JOSHUA RHODES, of J. RHODES & CO.
C. C. HUSSEY, of HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.
REESE OWENS, of E. SELLERS & CO.
D. R. GALWAY, No. 357 LIBERTY STREET.
J. W. COOK, of ANDERSON, COOK & CO.
THOS. S. BLAIR, of SHOENBERGER & CO.
JAS. T. WOOD, of WOOD, MATTHEWS & CO.
R. F. SMYTH, of CHESS, SMYTH & CO.
CHARLES W. BATCHELOR. jy11:f56

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

123 Penn Street,

FIFTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

Deposits received and interest allowed on demand deposits.
Collections made on all the principal points of the United States.

ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bought and Sold.

THE STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY RESPONSIBLE.

ROBERT DICKSON, President.
JOHN H. BALDWIN, Vice President.
ROBERT J. GRIER, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

ROBERT DICKSON,	CHARLES MYERS,
JOHN H. BALDWIN,	JOSEPH FLEMING,
WILLIAM SMITH,

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS, &c

SUMMER GOODS AT

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S,

19 Fifth Street.

We have now on hand and are opening daily

Fine Traveling Bags,
Sun Umbrellas,
Fine Parasols,
Silk and Linen Furs,
Best kid Gloves,
Cotton Hosiery,
Fine English Ribbon,
Rich Belting and Buckles,
Bertin Gloves and Lace Mitts,
Bugle Bottons and Gimps,
Rich Guipure Lace,
Embroideries and Laces,

THE "STAR SHIRT," a full assortment just received.

GENT'S MERINO SHIRTS for summer wear.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SHIRTS, all sizes.

Merchants and Dealers

Will find our Wholesale Department well filled with seasonable goods at Lowest Prices.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 Fifth Street,

Our store will be closed daily at 5 P. M., except Saturdays. jy21-6

SUMMER BALMORALS,

IN BLACK AND WHITE,

WHITE SHETLAND SHAWLS,

WHITE JACONET AND SWISS WAISTS.

BLACK BEADED PARASOLS,

SILK SUN UMBRELLAS,

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FANS.

GREAT SALE OF COTTON HOSE.

Six Pairs White Cotton Hose for $1!

A FRESH STOCK OF

BEAD GIMPS AND BUTTONS,

JUST RECEIVED AT

Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.

jy20

Our store will be closed daily at 5 o'clock P. M., excepting on Saturday. jy7

AT

JOS. HORNE & CO'S,

SUN-DOWNS, SUN-BEAM AND DERBY HATS

MAY QUEEN, DEW DROPS, NETTIE, DAISIES, COQUETTE AND HAMILTON HATS.

CHILD, MISS, STRAW BONNETS in new shapes.

FANCY STRAW HATS for Boys and Misses.

RIBBONS, plain, figured and checked, all widths.

FLOWERS, WREATHS, BUDS and ROSES.

STRAW GOODS, TRIMMINGS and ORNAMENTS.

Millinery Goods.

SWISS, CHECKS, BRILLIANT, NAINSOOKS, TARLATANS, STARCHED MUSLINS, LINENS, and a full assortment of

WHITE GOODS.

REAL ANGOLE, CHURY LACE COLLARS, REAL POINTE LACE COLLARS, SETTS and HANDKERCHIEFS, HAMBURG TRIMMING AND INSERTINGS, 2000 PIECES EMBROIDERY AND INSERTINGS, LINEN COLLARS, CUFFS AND SETTS, various styles.

Full Hosiery, Swiss and French Cambric Waists.

LACE RUFFLINGS AND SHIRTING, COLLARS, SETTS, EDGINGS, RUFFLINGS AND EMBROIDERIES, DRESS TRIMMINGS IN PURPLE AND BLACK, SCARFS, GUIPURE AND BEAD, BUTTONS, BALL AND BEAD TRIMMING.

Bead Streamers, Ornaments and Sets.

BUTTONS.

In the choicest styles in BEAD, SILK, FANCY COLORED, BLACK AND WHITE PEARL, IMITATION PEARL, BALL, GRASS AND CAMEO plain and colored.

CORSET SETS, COILS, HAIR PUFFS AND ROLLS, CRIMPING PINS, BRAIDS, HOOP SKIRTS, BELTS, BELTINGS, CLASPS AND BUCKLES, RANGING entirely from paints and pastes to STEEL and GOLD, SILK and GOLD GIMP SHIRT FRONTS, STARS, SHIRTS, TIES, SCARFS, SUSPENSORY LINEN SHIRTS, TRAVELLING BAGS and SATCHELS, HAIR BRUSHES COMBS, and a

FULL LINE OF NOTIONS,

ALL AT POPULAR PRICES.

Nos. 77 and 79 Market Street.

CARRUTHERS, R. E. SHANNON, J. G. STEPHENSON.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

No. 115 Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Have just opened a large stock of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods.

Adapted to the present season's trade, which they offer at the LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.

NEW PRINTS, FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' CASSIMERES,
GINGHAMS, JEANS, CLOTHS,
WHITE GOODS, LINENS, DRILLS,
LINEN GOODS, SHAWLS, BALMORALS, BLEACHED and
NOTIONS, BROWN SHEETINGS
CUTTONADES, and SHIRTINGS.

Burlaps, Cotton and Linen Duck, &c.

Merchants are invited to call and examine our stock and prices.

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 94 Wood St.,

(Third house above Diamond Alley.)

jy5-d3m PITTSBURGH, PA.

TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

EXCELSIOR TOBACCO WORKS.

R. & W. JENKINSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,

No. 6 FEDERAL STREET,

Third door from Suspension Bridge,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

Branch Store at Salem, Ohio. my24-d3m

R. B. JEFFRIES,

Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in SPANISH

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS.

No. 6 St. CLAIR STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

My stock of TOBACCO, SNUFF and CIGARS is large and complete, and will be constantly kept on hand. my26-6m

GEORGE BLUMENSCHEIN,

DEALER IN CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

SEGARS, CHEWING TOBACCO,

Smoking Tobacco, Pipes, &c.

No. 4 Seventh Street,

(Near corner of Liberty,)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN MEGRAW,

Manufacturer of and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

Tobacco, Snuff and Segars,

15 HAND STREET.

A general assortment of Smoking Tobacco, Pipes and Cigars always on hand. my21-6m

COAL, COKE, &c.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,

No. 567 Liberty Street.

Having completed their office, are now prepared to fill orders promptly for all kinds of

LUMP, NUT COAL OR SLACK.

Coal delivered from Mine, or shipped as ordered through the mails, or will be attended to promptly, by addressing

CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG,

(LATE OF)

Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal

And Manufacturer of

Coal, Slack, and Desulphurized Coke.

OFFICE AND YARD,

Corner of Water and Market, first yard on Liberty, Grand Cypher erected. Mails, wood, and 1st second floor. Entrance No. 2, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The best Coal in the market, with the best article of Coal or Coke at the lowest cash prices. Orders left at the yards will receive prompt attention. jy12-d3m

PAINTERS.

JOHN T. GRAY,

HOUSE AND SIGN

PAINTER, GRAINER AND GLAZIER,

No. 54 Hand St., Pittsburgh.

Plain and fancy imitations of every description done to order. All work done properly at reasonable rates.

WILLIAM H. BROWN,

(Late of the firm of BROWN & MOORE,)

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER

North-east corner of Third and Market streets,

PITTSBURGH.

50 BOXES PRIME ORANGES TO arrive and for sale by

REYMER & BROS.,

Nos. 125 and 127 Wood street.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY, JULY 23, 1866.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Additional Local Matters on First Page.

The Gazette.—Persons leaving the city during the summer, can have the GAZETTE mailed to them by leaving their address at our counting room.

Quarter Sessions Court, &c.

The Court of Quarter Sessions, &c., met on Saturday for the transaction of the usual business, Judges Sterrett, Mellon, Stowe and Brown (full bench) being present. The following of general interest transpired:

THE ALLEGHENY RAPE CASE.

The case of John Cash, charged with rape, and who has become the husband of the prosecutrix, was called up, and the application for *nolle pros.* granted, on the ground that the marriage merged the rape. Cash was therefore discharged on payment of costs.

WHAT A PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE DID.

Conrad Eberhardt, of Troy Hill, convicted early in June for selling liquor on Sunday, sefing in Court, was called up for sentence, when his counsel, Jno. M. Kirkpatrick, Esq., moved for a postponement, based on a certificate from Dr. A. G. Walter, setting forth that Mr. Eberhardt was afflicted with a certain species of bronchitis, which would be greatly aggravated by close confinement, and that his consignment to the jail, at the present time, would be highly injurious to him. The Court expressed surprise at the application, particularly at the lateness of the period at which it was made. The District Attorney thought the certificate entirely insufficient, and, besides, the defendant should have appeared for sentence weeks previous. After consultation, a majority of the Court consented to postpone the sentence. Judge Sterrett was adverse to so doing, believing that the defendant's ailment was not of such a nature that he would suffer, more than others in the Court House, and could not overlook the fact that a disposition was being manifested by parties under conviction, to avoid the penalty of the law, by the process of the Court. Judge Mellon favored the postponement for the time asked, two weeks, on the strength of the physician's certificate, which he deemed to represent, if anything, that defendant's health would be seriously injured by confinement in the prison at this time. Judge Stowe coincided, but stated that in the future he would insist that certificates of physicians, in matters of this kind, should be disregarded unless verified by affidavit. Sometimes such certificates were worthy of credence, and sometimes not, and he preferred that they be put in such shape that no injustice might be done. Judge Brown made no remarks, but was understood as concurring with his brothers Mellon and Stowe, and Mr. Eberhardt was held under bonds for his appearance two weeks hence.

EL DORADO VS. BROADWAY EXCHANGE.

The next individual who had fallen under the lash of the law, and who had acknowledged his offense, selling liquor without license, was Joseph R. Dickey, late proprietor of the saloon on Fifth, on the corner of Fifth and Smithfield streets, known as the "El Dorado." His license ran out a few weeks since, and promptly on the day of its expiration he closed up the saloon, and made his petition for a renewal. He patiently waited the decision of the Court, suffering from suspense as well as expense, and finally was advised that his petition had been endorsed "refused." In anticipation of the summer business, and not expecting such a result, he had refitted his saloon at considerable expense, and his disappointment was grievous. He re-opened his saloon, but immediately set about negotiating for a sale of his stock in trade, and finally "sold out" to Mr. Henry Weidler & Co. For the few days which he had kept his saloon open, after the refusal of his license, he was indicted, and having pleaded guilty, was sentenced in the sum of seventy-five dollars. Mr. Dickey's "El Dorado" has been changed to the "Broadway Exchange," under which name the place is now in full tide of business, undergoing material alteration, with a view, we believe, of giving it more the aspect or appearance of a tavern. The parties now conducting it either obtained, or have the assurance of a license. Is there not some mistake about this? Mr. Dickey is a well-known citizen, enjoys a reputation for respectability, and against whom we have nothing dishonorable can be urged. Unlike others, he preferred to abide by the law, discontinuing a business by which he could not lawfully pursue. The present proprietors of the saloon are also respectable and equally well-known citizens. If the fact be, as we have heard it stated, that they have obtained, or will obtain, the authority refused Mr. Dickey, why is it that what was not considered proper or necessary as the "El Dorado" is so considered as the "Broadway Exchange?" But we think there is some mistake, as we understand the court, in refusing Mr. Dickey license, assured him that it was not in consequence of any doubt as to his being a proper person to keep an establishment of the kind, but that they had concluded a tavern in the locality was not necessary as a public convenience.

A SUNDAY SALOON KEEPER SENTENCED.

C. Wehrung, proprietor of a tavern on Fifth street, opposite the Court House, was called for sentence on two indictments, both charging second conviction, for selling liquor without license on the Sabbath day. He was sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars and to undergo ten days' imprisonment in the jail, and on the other to pay a fine of like amount, and to suffer imprisonment for fifteen days.

STILL MORE SEVERE.

David E. Hall next appeared before the bar. He had pleaded guilty to four indictments for selling liquor without license, two of them charging second conviction, and therefore involving imprisonment. On the first he was ordered to pay a fine of thirty dollars, on the second seventy dollars, on the third one hundred dollars and to go to jail for ten days, and on the fourth one hundred dollars, with an additional imprisonment of twenty days.

A SUNDAY CASE.

John Letterie, of Troy Hill, was present to receive sentence on two indictments for selling liquor on Sunday. The Court required him, on both, to pay a fine of two hundred dollars apiece and undergo imprisonment for thirty days.

AN ALIEN AND THE BOUNTY TAX.

James Braithwaite, of the Fourth Ward, was present in Court, applying for the benefit of the bounty tax, or, in other words, to be relieved from the payment of some $7 bounty tax, to the plea that he was unable to pay it. He had been assessed the amount, and refusing, after notice, to liquidate it, was arrested on the Collector's warrant and committed to jail, no goods or chattels being found. He was released on bail, after remaining in jail a couple of hours. W. S. Purviance, Esq., resisting the application, said the petitioner was an alien, Englishman, a stone mason by occupation, a single man, and received as wages some $2 or $3 per day. It was not the amount of money in question that was desired so much as to prevent the establishment of a precedent in the discharge of the petitioner, as were he successful in his application, many others would decline paying their tax, get off on the same plea, and the School Board of the Ward would therefore be unable to collect some fifteen of the tax levied to provide soldiers' families with fuel this winter. Mr. Braithwaite, in answer to the question, stated that he had been in this country for about seven years, and had resided in Pittsburgh, in which he had been naturalized, for about three years. He stated that he had been employed at the Pemberton House, on Water street, by Mr. Henry Heller & Co., for the past few days which he had kept his saloon open, after the refusal of his license, he was indicted, and having pleaded guilty, was sentenced in the sum of seventy-five dollars. Mr. Dickey's "El Dorado" has been changed to the "Broadway Exchange," under which name the place is now in full tide of business, undergoing material alteration, with a view, we believe, of giving it more the aspect or appearance of a tavern. The parties now conducting it either obtained, or have the assurance of a license. Is there not some mistake about this? Mr. Dickey is a well-known citizen, enjoys a reputation for respectability, and against whom we have nothing dishonorable can be urged. Unlike others, he preferred to abide by the law, discontinuing a business by which he could not lawfully pursue. The present proprietors of the saloon are also respectable and equally well-known citizens. If the fact be, as we have heard it stated, that they have obtained, or will obtain, the authority refused Mr. Dickey, why is it that what was not considered proper or necessary as the "El Dorado" is so considered as the "Broadway Exchange?" But we think there is some mistake, as we understand the court, in refusing Mr. Dickey license, assured him that it was not in consequence of any doubt as to his being a proper person to keep an establishment of the kind, but that they had concluded a tavern in the locality was not necessary as a public convenience.

A Girl Runs Away From Her Home with a Lover, who Marries and Deserts Her.

Mary Melvin, a young and prepossessing damsel, made her appearance at Alderman Donaldson's office on Saturday, and after being duly sworn, made the following statement: About two months since, while at the house of her parents in Centralia, Illinois, she made the acquaintance of a young man named Frank Herron, then employed as check agent on the Southern branch of the Illinois Central railroad. After a time Herron began to show a disposition to pay lover-like attentions to the deponent. This fact became known to her parents, when her father ordered her to dismiss Herron on his usual visit, and determined to forbid him the house in case she refused to comply with his parental order.

On the occasion of Herron's next visit Miss Melvin informed him of the opposition her parents had expressed to his suit, and requested him not to come to the house any more, but agreed to meet him on the following Sunday evening at a place called Odin, some six or seven miles distant on the line of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, where they proposed to have an uninterrupted talk over their mutual difficulties. According to agreement, the pair met on that day, both engaged a room in the hotel for the purpose of passing the day in each other's society. In the evening Miss Melvin proposed returning to Centralia, Herron objected, saying: "The proposition, stating that her father had been informed of her whereabouts and would as a matter of course be justly incensed at her conduct. This had the effect of frightening the girl to some extent, and finally at the entreaty of Herron she consented to go with him to Cincinnati, where they were to be married immediately on their arrival. On reaching the queen city they put up at the Pemberton House on Broadway, where they were married. The third day after the nuptial ceremony Herron left his bride, stating that he was coming to this city to get some clothes, and would send for her in the course of a week. A few days after she received a letter from him dated Harrisburg, but postmarked Pittsburgh, in which he informed her that he had left Cincinnati, and could not be made to contribute to the fund to enable those who were left behind to live. Judge Sterrett suggested that if the petitioner lived under the protection of the government, he should contribute to her support. The petitioner was sworn to make true answers, and being questioned, stated that his wages were two dollars per day, that he paid four dollars per week for board, and that he had expended all he made since notified to pay the tax up to the present for his own support, excepting $5, which he had forwarded to his parents in England. He seemed satisfied that if he had any desire to pay the tax, he might have done so, but the Court, desiring to consider the case, will render its decision on Saturday. The general question was as to application of the insolvent laws in the matter.

A Girl Runs Away From Her Home with a Lover, who Marries and Deserts Her.

Mary Melvin, a young and prepossessing damsel, made her appearance at Alderman Donaldson's office on Saturday, and after being duly sworn, made the following statement: About two months since, while at the house of her parents in Centralia, Illinois, she made the acquaintance of a young man named Frank Herron, then employed as check agent on the Southern branch of the Illinois Central railroad. After a time Herron began to show a disposition to pay lover-like attentions to the deponent. This fact became known to her parents, when her father ordered her to dismiss Herron on his usual visit, and determined to forbid him the house in case she refused to comply with his parental order.

On the occasion of Herron's next visit Miss Melvin informed him of the opposition her parents had expressed to his suit, and requested him not to come to the house any more, but agreed to meet him on the following Sunday evening at a place called Odin, some six or seven miles distant on the line of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, where they proposed to have an uninterrupted talk over their mutual difficulties. According to agreement, the pair met on that day, both engaged a room in the hotel for the purpose of passing the day in each other's society. In the evening Miss Melvin proposed returning to Centralia, Herron objected, saying: "The proposition, stating that her father had been informed of her whereabouts and would as a matter of course be justly incensed at her conduct. This had the effect of frightening the girl to some extent, and finally at the entreaty of Herron she consented to go with him to Cincinnati, where they were to be married immediately on their arrival. On reaching the queen city they put up at the Pemberton House on Broadway, where they were married. The third day after the nuptial ceremony Herron left his bride, stating that he was coming to this city to get some clothes, and would send for her in the course of a week. A few days after she received a letter from him dated Harrisburg, but postmarked Pittsburgh, in which he informed her that he had left Cincinnati, and could not be made to contribute to the fund to enable those who were left behind to live. Judge Sterrett suggested that if the petitioner lived under the protection of the government, he should contribute to her support. The petitioner was sworn to make true answers, and being questioned, stated that his wages were two dollars per day, that he paid four dollars per week for board, and that he had expended all he made since notified to pay the tax up to the present for his own support, excepting $5, which he had forwarded to his parents in England. He seemed satisfied that if he had any desire to pay the tax, he might have done so, but the Court, desiring to consider the case, will render its decision on Saturday. The general question was as to application of the insolvent laws in the matter.

The Passenger Railway Case—Opinion of Judge Stowe Reversing the Judgment.

In the case of John Orr, plaintiff in error, vs. the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway Company, defendants in error—*certiorari* to Alderman Donaldson—Judge Stowe delivered the following opinion on Saturday.

This case arises under the act of March 26, 1862, which is as follows:

"*Whereas*, the various Street Passenger Railway Companies within the County of Allegheny are often hindered in the use of their railways by the willful and deliberate obstruction of the same by other vehicles," et cetera:

"*And Whereas*, but few of the charters incorporating said companies provide an adequate protection against such obstruction; therefore be it enacted, &c.

"That from and after the passage of this act any person or persons wantonly or maliciously obstructing the track of any railway company, or the passage of the cars on or over the same, after having been duly warned to remove such obstruction, and having been found guilty thereof before any mayor, alderman or justice of the peace, within the county of Allegheny, shall be fined five dollars for each offense, and in default of payment of the same within twelve hours, shall be committed to the jail of the county for any period not exceeding five days," &c.

It is contended by pl'ff in error that this act applied only to those companies which have no provisions in their charters for the punishment of persons obstructing their track, that this railway company has a provision for that purpose in its charter, and that therefore this proceeding cannot be sustained.

In this view of the case we cannot concur with the counsel for plaintiff in error. To us it is clear that the act in question was intended to apply to all passenger railways in Allegheny county, without reference to such provisions as some of them might have in their charters to the same end. If this was all that was involved by the *certiorari*, we would affirm the judgment of the magistrate; but we are compelled to look at the whole record, as returned, and there discover a fatal defect which compels us to reverse the judgment of Alderman

The proceedings under this statute must be by summary conviction, the penalty imposed by the statute being to punish the act forbidden as in other cases. Indeed, was the question res integra, in this view taken by the magistrate, but, unfortunately, overlooking the peculiar nicety which the law requires in such cases, he omitted to have made for if made, he has neglected to return it or mention it in his transcript,) that which is absolutely requisite to give him jurisdiction under this statute, viz., the preliminary statement of information under oath.

Very rigid rules of construction in regard to summary proceedings prevail in courts of justice. It has been justly said that this mode of judicature has been introduced in derogation of the common law, and operates to the exclusion of the trial by jury. Supreme Courts, in revising such proceedings, require that rules similar to those adopted by the common law in criminal prosecutions and founded in natural justice, should be found to have been observed in all cases, except where the statute expressly dispenses with the form of stating them.

In every proceeding for a summary recovery or conviction under penal statutes there ought to be a *formal charge*, but more generally, as in this respect prevails for a penalty, an *information*. For although there are some cases in which no charge in *writing* may in strictness be required, yet a charge of some sort there is in fact for the party to meet, and the Justice before whom it is made should take down in writing the substance of it, in order, afterwards, if need be, to frame its summons, or warrant, or to limit the evidence. The only cases in which a previous information or charge is dispensed with are those in which a Justice is authorized to convict on his own view.

In this case the record does not show any preliminary information or charge to have been made. It merely returned with the summons and what purports to be a transcript of the proceedings mentions none. The first step in the case was the summons, which, for the reason already given, was alleged to be illegal and unwarranted, and all subsequent proceedings were void.

If the plaintiff in error had been arrested and sent to jail we would have discharged him on *habeas corpus*, for want of a record upon which to base a judgment.

I may add here that the certificate of the magistrate, appended to the record returned by him, is altogether irregular and insufficient. It does not respond to the writ directing him to certify a true and faithful return, but ends with all things touching the same," but simply states that the "foregoing is a correct and literal transcript as taken from my docket."

Judgment reversed and the defendant in error directed to restore to plaintiff in error the whole amount of money and costs paid by the latter upon the execution issued by the magistrate upon the judgment in this case.

POLITICAL.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

22d DISTRICT.

The UNION REPUBLICAN VOTERS of the 22d Congressional District, are requested to meet at the usual places of holding elections in the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships, in said District, on

On Saturday, August 11th,

And elect two delegates from each election district to meet in County Convention on TUESDAY, August 14th, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Court House, for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for Congress. The primary elections in the townships will be held between the hours of four and six o'clock, and in the wards and boroughs between the hours of five and seven o'clock P. M., at which time and places the citizens shall be by ballot, and in the townships by hand raising.

By order of the Committee.

WM. ANDERSON, } Secretaries.
R. W. THOMAS, }

jy21-td

CONGRESS, 22d DISTRICT.

HON. J. K. MOORHEAD

Having placed himself at the disposal of his friends in response to their call made on him, gives notice that he will be a candidate for nomination for Congress, for the 22d District, subject to the action of the Union Republican County Convention.

CONGRESS.

GENERAL JAS. S. NEGLEY

Is a Candidate in the 22d District, subject to nomination.

CONGRESS. The friends of HON. JOHN P. PENNEY

Will present his name to the Convention of the Union party, for nomination as candidate for Congress in the 22d District. jy21-td

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BOUNTY CERTIFICATES, from No. 1 to 161, inclusive, of the

THE FOURTH WARD SCHOOL BOARD

Of Allegheny city will redeem the above numbers of the last certificates issued by the Bounty Committee in May, 1865, on application to B. KENDRICK, Esq., Treasurer, at the Second Ward Bank, Diamond Alley.

Other numbers will be advertised for as soon as the taxes are collected.

R. KOLLECK, Secretary.
R. H. FRANCIS, President.
ALLEGHENY, July 16, 1866. jy17-d10t

NOTICE.

To the Tax Payers of the City of Pittsburgh.

THE CITY TREASURER IS NOW ready to receive all taxes payable at the office, No. 119 Fourth street, subject to a DISCOUNT OF FIVE PER CENT. per annum before the FIRST DAY OF AUGUST NEXT.

The Mercantile Licenses are now due and must be paid before FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, to save cost and expense of collection as an Alderman will be obliged to issue his warrant.

WM. EICHBAUM, Treasurer.

jy14-d10t

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

Corner Smithfield and Third Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

THIS OLD FAVORITE HOTEL, having been thoroughly renovated, repaired and refurnished,

IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The proprietor (formerly of the ST. CHARLES) expects from its central location, its superior accommodations for visitors, and by MODERATE CHARGES, to deserve and receive a liberal patronage.

S. H. RIAL, Proprietor.

CHINA WAREHOUSE.

RICHARD E. BREED,

IMPORTER,

No. 100 Wood Street.

BRITANNIA AND SILVER PLATED TABLE WARE, TEA TRAYS AND TABLE CUTLERY, always on hand, viz:

CHINA TEA SETS,
CHINA DINNER SETS,
CHINA TOILET SETS,
CHINA VASES,
CHINA SPITTOONS,

BOHEMIAN WARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
LAVA CARD BASKETS,
LAVA VASES,
LAVA SPITTOONS,

ENGLISH TOILET WARE of all varieties, to which especial attention is invited.

The largest and most complete stock of everything in this line in the city.

Prices and terms the same as in the eastern cities. my17-d3m

J. N. JOHNSTON. JAS. SCOTT.

JOHNSTON & SCOTT,

DEALERS IN

Fine Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,

SILVER-PLATED WARE, ETC.,

No. 274 LIBERTY STREET,

Pittsburgh, Penna.

☞ Particular attention given to Repairing Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. All work warranted. my5-d3m

Special Caution—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing syrup has become so popular that various parties Mrs. Winslow, articles calling them Mrs. Winslow's. Please take notice that the Mrs. Winslow of the Soothing Syrup is not connected with any other article. jy11-d6w

EARLY TELEGRAMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Nomination of Gov. Randall—His Confirmation Doubtful—France Still Sending Troops to Mexico—The Texas State Election—Resignation of General Rousseau.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The morning papers have the following specials from Washington: The Senate has as yet taken no action on the nomination of Governor Randall for Postmaster General. The hitch seems to be in the Postoffice Committee, which is reported to be equally divided on the case. There is doubt expressed that the Senate will confirm the nomination which ever way the Committee reports.

Senor Romero states that he has positive information that troops are still being dispatched to Mexico by Napoleon.

Major Ross, just appointed United States Senator from Kansas in place of the late Jas. H. Lane, went to Kansas during the bloody scenes of 1856, and has resided there ever since, being engaged in the publication of papers at Topeka and Lawrence. He has taken a prominent part in the history of Kansas, and served with distinction through the war.

Private dispatches received here give official and partial returns from thirty-two counties, and the vote foots up for Throckmorton, National Union candidate for Governor of Texas, 18,336, for Pease, Radical, 4,851. Pease was the nominee at the Hamilton Radical Caucus, held at Austin.

Messrs. Moore, Smith, Dawley, Cox and Miller, are elected Judges of the Supreme Court no doubt, as their majorities in the counties heard from over their radical opponents are as great as that of Throckmorton over Pease.

A *Times'* special denies the statement that Gen. Rousseau has sent in his resignation as Minister from Kentucky. He will, however, announce it to the House.

The Austrian Defeat at Sadowa—War to be Continued.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The *Herald's* correspondence from Paris, Vienna and Berlin confirms the accounts of the disastrous defeat from Halifax, in attributing the most important consequences as likely to result from the defeat of the Austrian army at Sadowa, and the cession of Venetia to France by Austria.

The prevailing opinion was that the war would be continued, and that Austria will accept the mediation proposition of Austria, but the very pointed questions put in diplomatic and political circles, were, will Napoleon, who is acknowledged to be the master of the situation in Italy is concerned, permit Prussia, flushed with triumph, to batter Austria to the earth, and with the complete the unification of Germany, turning Venice over to Victor Emanuel unclogged with conditions, and thus giving him Rome, or save Rome to the Church, and thus secure the unification of Italy.

The inhabitants of Vienna were vastly depressed by the news from the field of Sadowa, and the citizens of Berlin were proportionally elated. The Vienna people were disposed to take a philosophical view of affairs, hoping, as has been frequently the case with Austria after defeat, that all would turn out for the best.

The Indian Treaty a Canard—Inhabitants on the Border Arming—Indians Declare War to the Knife.

NEW YORK, July 21.—A special dispatch to the *Tribune*, from Leavenworth, yesterday, says: The reports telegraphed from Omaha that peace had been made with the Indians is a fraud. It was made by the Indian commissioners to report something done, while in reality it was a failure. Peace was made with some aged and infirm Indians and squaws, while the chief warriors or head men were represented.

The inhabitants on the border are arming and making preparations for their own protection. Fort Dodge, Fort Hagland and Sand Island Company six days to remove their stock from the New Montana or Powder river route, and declare war to the knife on all trespassers.

The Canadian Parliament.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The *Herald's* Ottawa correspondence says: Parliament met yesterday, a demand was made for the correspondence for the extending of certain rights to the American fishermen in Canadian waters, and the vote foots up for Throckmorton over Pease. Mr. Cole replied that the public interest would not admit of the reasons being made public at present.

Mr. McDonald then stated that if the British Government intended dictating to Canada, it was time to know it, and in the course of his remarks said the Fenian party, who intimated that he would [illegible] Mr. McDonald personally responsible.

Cholera in New York—The Disease Spreading.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The official reports show that the cholera is making rapid progress over the entire Metropolitan district. It broke out among the troops on Hart's island yesterday, and there have been a number of deaths in that place. Ten deaths also occurred on Governor's Island. Two cases proved fatal in the city out of seven reported, and sixteen cases were reported in Brooklyn, with seven deaths. The total number of deaths reported for the city and suburbs yesterday was 47. A soldier from Hart's Island, on furlough in Boston, died of cholera there on Saturday.

The Revolution in Hayti.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Mercantile letters received from Hayti, speaking of the recent revolution there, say that it was the overthrow of the present government, and that the new government will be the result.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Manufactured only by

PHALON & SON, New York.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

ASK FOR PHALON'S—NONE SO OTHER GENUINE.

☞ **THE QUEEN! THE QUEEN!** ☜

THE QUEEN OF

HAIR RESTORERS!

MRS. WINSLOW'S QUEEN HAIR RESTORER Is the Best Hair Restorer ever offered to the Public.

It is no Hair Dye.

MRS. WINSLOW'S QUEEN HAIR RESTORER Sold by all Druggists.

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
Wholesale Agents.

☞ WM. BARNHILL & CO.,

BOILER MAKERS

AND

SHEET IRON WORKERS,

Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn street.

Having obtained a larger yard, and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of BOILERS, in the best manner and warranted equal to any made in the country. CHIMNEYS, BREECHING, FIRE BEDS, STEAM PIPES, LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, CONDENSERS, SALT PANS, TANKS, OIL STILLS, AGITATORS, SETTLING PANS, ROLLER IRON, BRIDGES, SUGAR PANS and BOILERS, REPAIRING of BARGE HULLS, &c. jy21-d6m

☞ LAKE SUPERIOR

COPPER MILL AND SMELTING WORKS,

PITTSBURGH.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.

Manufacturers of SHEATHING, BRAZIERS' AND BOILER COPPER, PRESSED COPPER BOTTOMS, RAISED STILL BOTTOMS, SPELTER SOLDER, Ingot COPPER, BOLTS, SPIKES, NAILS, COPPER PLATE, SHEET IRON, WIRE, &c., constantly on hand. TINNERS' MACHINES and TOOLS of every description. Also, Agents for the sale of LAKE COPPER. Etc. Orders promptly executed for any of the above goods. jy21-d3m

PITTSBURGH SAW WORKS.

H. HEARD, GEO. A. CO., Manufacturers of PATENT SAWS, warranted, and all kinds of STEEL and SAWS, of every description, made to order. Also, Agents for the sale of ENTERPRISE and SPRINGER'S celebrated Patent Solid Cast Steel REAPER AND MOWING KNIVES. All orders promptly attended to. Warehouse and Works, corner Water and Wood streets, Pittsburgh. jy21-d3m

☞ ROBINSON, REA & CO., (Successors to)

WASHINGTON WORKS,

Founders & Machinists, Pittsburgh,

Manufacturers of STEAM ENGINES, MILL AND STEAMBOAT SHAFTING, CASTINGS of every description, GUN-TAPS and DIES, PLOW and SHEET IRON WORK.

Also, Agents for LEPARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding steam boilers. jy21-d3m

☞ JOHN COCHRAN & BRO.,

Manufacturers of IRON VAULTS AND VAULT DOORS, IRON RAILING, WINDOW SHUTTERS, WINDOW GUARDS, &c., No. 57 SECOND and 56 THIRD STREET, between Wood and Market. Have had a number of years' experience, and feel confident they can give satisfaction to all purchasers. Also, Agents for the celebrated Cooking Stove "Home," combining all the requisites for cooking, heating and ventilating. ALL KINDS OF JOBBING done at short notice. jy21-d3m

☞ MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.

Young Men, Also, Husbands and Fathers, which pamphlet you will receive in a sealed envelope. Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. my22-d6m

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

CHEAP BUILDING LOTS,

In Pitt township, located on Pennsylvania avenue, Soho, Beelen, Commerce and Gazzam streets.

These lots are within a mile and a quarter of the Court House. Price, from $60 to $500.

McMASTER, GAZZAM & BUTTERFIELD,

Attorneys, 58 Grant street,

jy20 PITTSBURGH.

FOR SALE.—The following described property will be offered at private sale for a short time:

1st.—A LOT OF GROUND thirty feet front on Fifth street, near Wood, and running back towards Water street eighty feet, being part of lot No. 19 in the general plan of Pittsburgh, together with a THREE STORY BRICK WAREHOUSE thereon.

2d.—FIFTY ACRES OF LAND at the head of Brunot's Island, in McClure township. Will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

3d.—ELEVEN LOTS OF GROUND in Manchester, being Lots Nos. 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115 and 116, in the plan of the extension of Manchester, and bounded by Preble, Adams street, Cedar Alley and Washington street.

4th.—LOT No. 229 in Jones Adams' plan of the Northern Liberties, situated at the south-east corner of Adams and Quarry streets, and being fifty feet front on Quarry by about two hundred and ninety feet in depth.

The above described property will be sold at reasonable prices, and on easy terms. Title indisputable. For further information apply to

A. G. BROWNING,
or his attorneys, S. A. & W. G. PURVIANCE,
jy20-d3w 116 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

VALUABLE

COAL MINES FOR SALE.

The valuable coal mines owned by the Southern Coal Mining Company, situated in Shelby county, Ala., twelve miles north-east of Montevallo and one mile from the South and North railroad (now in running order to this point), and one-quarter of a mile from the Columbiana Branch road to the Red Mountain Coal Mines, are offered for sale.

These mines have been in successful operation for fifteen years, and are unsurpassed for the mineral region of the State, and are only sixty-five miles by rail from Selma, from whence there is water transportation to the Gulf.

There is not in the United States a better opportunity for a safe and profitable investment in the Coal business.

TERMS OF SALE:

One half cash, and the balance at the expiration of six months, with approved notes—with cash and the balance in equal monthly payments, with out interest.

G. M. McCONNICO,

jy21 Assignee of R. O. Edwards.

FARM AND COAL LAND FOR SALE

In Robinson township, six miles out the Steubenville Pike, from the three quarters of a mile from Mansfield, a farm of thirty-two acres, which is underlaid with coal. From 2 to 3 acres of the tract is well timbered. The improvements are a log house and barn, and a frame stable, and all under good fence. It is well watered. The coal lies at such an elevation as will render the shipping of it on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad easy. Apply for further particulars to

S. S. BRYAN,
Broker in Stocks and Real Estate,
S. Fourth st., (Burke's Building.)

FOR SALE.

A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS STAND.

The Stock, Fixtures,

PH. R. MERTZ,

Banker and Broker,

118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.

All descriptions of Government Bonds bought and sold on liberal terms.

London and Continental Exchange sold at New York rates.

Gold, Silver and Coupons bought at highest rates, and Gold Drafts issued on New York.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY, July 21, 1866.

The New York stock quotations to-day, were as follows: Gold, 144@144½; 1881s, 109; old 5-20s, 106½; new 5-20s, 105½@106; 10-40s, 99½@100; Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, 86½; Fort Wayne, 99½; Erie, 67; Western Telegraph, 54; Chicago & Northwestern, 57½; preferred do, 68¼.

In the absence of further news from Europe in regard to the probability of peace negotiations, the buoyancy of the money market has yielded to a dullness unusual during a long spell of ease and abundance of money. The high quotations for government securities, especially 7-30s, have enabled parties to realize a fair profit on their bonds, and less as usual, large amounts set in from the west, as soon these amounts are absorbed in the ordinary way, demand will exceed the supply. Gold is steady at 144@144½.

The receipts of coal continue large, and the market is overstocked. The Connellsville coal is supplied from California shipments, and small lots arriving from the interior.

The average price of gold during the year 1864 was 211. The highest quotation in same time 285, and the lowest 181. To most minds the prospect of doubling the rebellion appeared very gloomy in 1864. Many capitalists as well as a large number of our citizens, who pretended to have no claim to the name of men of money, very quietly hoarded gold, and in large sums it was sold on the continent for safe keeping. Over a hundred million was exported during that memorable year. When the success of the North became certain, which was early in 1865, gold began to shrink, and in the month of March last it was sold for 131. Many far-seeing individuals purchased during the time of greatest decline, believing that as far as the re-establishment of our national finances was concerned no progress had been made. The premium has remained at near the present figure for some time past.

Mr. Morrison's Funding Bill, which passed the House on Tuesday, is decidedly different from that first proposition. The five per cent. has evidently satisfied only a few of the financiers of the country, and it is hard to foresee what will result from the various conflicting views. The Senate will probably not act upon the bill before going into recess, which is given for the purpose of allowing the Committee of Ways and Means time to mature a plan for refunding the national debt, which will absorb fifty millions, to be used to reduce the load of the People Debt, which exceeds fifty millions, which excess to be paid for United States notes, and said notes cancelled.

The present war in Europe has already involved the Powers concerned in serious financial embarrassments. In Prussia the municipalities are borrowing money to meet the expenditures being legally obliged to supply what ever pecuniary aid may be needed by the army in time of war. The country is by promises reimbursed after the restoration of peace, but in the first instance the citizens have to bear the burden of taxation. The consequence of the warmay be estimated from the fact that in the city of Berlin the municipal taxes have been increased fourfold, and even on the annual income of nearly 60 per cent.

The New York Tribune says:

One feature of Mr. Sherman's scheme of National Finance strikes us unpleasantly. He would have the banks surrendering the circulation secured by bonds, and substituting therefor circulation secured by the deposit of legal tenders. We do not assent to that scheme. We only want necessary legislation to enable the banks to withdraw their circulation whenever they will not keep it at par with gold. We do not want to compel them to withdraw it. We want only a vigorous, resolute effort on Government's part to redeem its promises to pay, and to resume specie payments next Christmas. Let us have a firm, steady course of policy, which will assure the holders of Government bonds of its determination to pay them in gold, and the banks will soon find it for their interest to redeem their circulation in gold. Let the Government sell enough of its gold bonds at maturity, or earlier, and eighty millions of currency to be set aside for the payment of the 6 per cents as they fall due, and the whole debt will be paid off in gold. Let the banks be required to redeem their circulation in gold, and the whole business of the country will soon be on a sound basis. What we want is not a change in the law, but a change in the policy of the Government. Let it cease to issue legal tenders, and let it begin to pay off the debt, and we believe the whole business of the country will soon be on a sound basis. What we want is not a change in the law, but a change in the policy of the Government. Let it cease to issue legal tenders, and let it begin to pay off the debt, and we believe the whole business of the country will soon be on a sound basis.

New York Money and Stock Market.

Our business men are very much engaged in excess of the demand. The gold market is firmer this morning, and the premium has risen to 144@144½. Government securities are quiet and steady.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, July 21.—Beef Cattle—The offerings during the past week were not heavy, 2,000 head previous week. Prices to-day ranged from Cows and Calves $35 to $85, and $50 to $85, each; Extra Cows $85, common steers 10 to 8½, and 9 cents, good 8½, and prime 9 per 100 lbs—but few sold at the last named price.

Sheep—The supply in market was fair this week, and prices are tending downward, weather being unfavorable for the hog market. Small sales at 5@5½ per lb; large lots not.

Baltimore Coffee Market.

BALTIMORE, July 20.—The market has recovered from the depression of the previous week, and 1,000 bags of Rio have advanced at New York about two cents from the lowest point reached. We report sales of 500 bags Arbuckle Brothers, part at 12½, and balance on private terms; two invoices common to prime Laguayra and Rio, ex Ariel, at high, gold, in bond, 18½; duty paid, 19½; and 250 bags Laguayra at 18 cents gold, days ex quay. Stock of Rio reduced to 12,425 bags of first hands.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, July 21.—Flour dull. Wheat quiet. Corn firmer; sales 37,000 bush of No. 1 at 90c; 5,000 bush No. 1 Chicago, at 86c. Whiskey easier, at 24@25c. Barley nominal. Eye quiet, held at 80c for No. 1 Chicago, No. 1 Milwaukee, and 75c for Canada. Oats steady. Pork, at 36@36.50. Lard, at 20@22c. Whisky nominal, at 24@25c. Freights steady, to New York, Corn 15c; Oats 10. To Albany, Corn 10c; Oats 8c.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, July 21.—Flour 25@50c lower; sales at 8½ bbls, for No. 1 Spring, $11.50@12 for Red Winter, $11.50 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet, No. 1 Chicago, 2,000 bush sold at 1.30, which is above the views of buyers, sales of 500 bush of good white Canada, at $2.30@2.35 for No. 1 M. C. Receipts by private terms. Corn nominal, at 70 for No. 2. No sales.

Chicago Lumber Market.

CHICAGO, July 20.—The receipts were light to-day, the market was quiet, though values were nominally unchanged. Sales were 200 m mill run at $17.50; 60 m joists boards and scantling at $20@21; 40 m siding, boards and battens, 1 boat short mixed, at $15.50 to 16 m lath at $1.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and declined 1@2c; No. 2 Spring nominal. Corn at 70c for No. 1. Oats dull and declined 1c; 29@30c for No. 2. Barley dull, at 1.40@1.45 for No. 2. Highwines quiet. Freights dull.

Milwaukie Market.

MILWAUKIE, July 21.—Flour dull, at $8.25 for Choice Extra. Wheat active, at 1.67@1.68 for No. 1, 1.63@1.65 for No. 2. Corn at 59c for No. 1. Oats dull, at 36c for No. 1.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD,

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. July 21.—Hagen & Co, 1 car wheat; Sinnick & Co, 1 car wheat; Sinnick & Co, 1 car oil meal; Sinnick & Co, 1 car meal; Sinnick & Co, 1 car meal; J. Dauby, 7 car staves; McCreight, Seaman & Co, 1 car meal; Sinnick & Co, 1 car meal; Sinnick & Co, 1 car meal; Sinnick